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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1898.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

First District,
BLACKBURN B. DOVENER,
of Ohio County.
Second District,
ALSTON G. DAYTON,
of Barbour County.
Third District,
WILLIAM S. EDWARDS,
of Kanawha County.
Fourth District,
R. H. FREER,
of Ritchie County.
OHIO COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.
(Nominated June 25, 1898.)
For House of Delegates,
H. F. BEHRENS,
H. W. CONNELLY,
HARRY W. McLEURE,
RALPH MCCOY.
County Superintendent of Free Schools,
GEORGE S. BIGGS.

An Encouraging Situation.
The news of the evacuation of the suburbs of Manila by the insurgent forces bears out the confident prediction made from Washington that the Filipinos would accede to the American demand on the expiration of the time allotted to them by General Otis. The manner in which the evacuation was accomplished indicated a more friendly feeling, or, at least, a feeling of greater respect on the part of Aguinaldo for the American authorities and the terms of the peace protocol than some of the press dispatches have given him credit for.

The manner in which the insurgent forces retired, with their arms and waving colors, and shouts for America and Philippine liberty, indicated on the surface good faith. But this will not warrant too much laxity on the part of our authorities at Manila. The country may safely trust Otis and Dewey in that respect, however, and there is no occasion for apprehending serious trouble, unless the situation should materially change.

Coupled with this news from the antipodes comes the proclamation of amnesty issued by the Cuban self-constituted authorities at Camagney on the first of the present month. It declares that "the war being ended, all animosity and hatred due to the struggle (the Cuban insurrection) should cease, thus bringing about the union of all Cubans under the Cuban flag, which is the symbol of liberty and not of revenge." It calls attention to the evils which may occur if "a policy of forgiveness and pardon is not observed toward the Spaniards on the island." This is signed by Capote, the secretary of war of the insurgents' organization, which they are pleased to call a republic, but which is only a phantom government. In addition is the proclamation by Colonel Morales, the second in command of the insurgent forces in Havana province, where the Cubans have considerable of a foot-hold, which may be regarded as of greater importance. Morales properly acknowledges the gratitude due the United States, and calls upon Cubans to salute the stars and stripes along with the lone star flag, and advises his followers to "despise the reports" circulated by the Spanish that "the great republic is trying to violate its faith and take absolute possession of Cuba."

We refer to these incidents, not that they may be taken as conclusive evidence that serious problems are not ahead in the matter of dealing with the Philippine and the Cuban questions, but that they signify a growing friendliness on the part of the insurgents and a better measure of appreciation of what has been accomplished by the United States. It certainly reduces the probability of serious trouble, though the questions of forming a stable government and the successful carrying out of our pledges with reference to Cuba, and the pacifying of the Filipinos will call for wise diplomacy and statesmanship.

These problems we may safely trust in the hands of the President and of Congress. The man in the white house is honest, conscientious, wise, safe and has the honor and the welfare of the country at heart. The Congress which has so loyally supported him is still in existence, and the next one will be, if the people of the United States realize fully the importance of the situation. The American people seldom do anything so rash as to take a step backward and embarrass the hands of those upon whom they have conferred a mighty responsibility by changing horses while crossing a stream.

The interruption of diplomatic relations between Colombia and Italy is not of sufficient importance to cause much of a commotion in the world, though it may prove a serious matter for Colombia. Colombia is not a powerful republic, and is without a navy practically, though she is strongly entrenched behind

hind mountains, save along her coast. It isn't probable that Colombia and Italy will go to war, for while Italy might do some damage an invasion of the South American country would be impracticable.

Prompt Action Necessary.
In connection with the movement among the European countries to rid themselves of the anarchists by driving them from Europe, so far as possible, the fear is generally expressed that they may come to our shores in search of a place of refuge. This calls attention to the fact that the United States is in greater danger than ever of having the number of anarchists in the country considerably increased. The question of the past growth, permitted by the absence of an adequate immigration law, was one which agitated the country for some time, and now that we have a law which provides that anarchists, if identified, may be excluded from the privilege of landing, it is best to consider if even that act is sufficient to prove effective.

The trouble comes in the matter of identification. An anarchist doesn't advertise his coming. He is too shrewd for that. If he succeeds in evading the authorities of the European countries that are declaring war upon him, and reaches an American port, he is just as likely to elude our immigration officials by a system of deceit which would defy identification.

If European countries make a combined crusade against the anarchists, and there is danger of them being driven in this direction, it behooves the authorities of the United States at all ports to take extraordinary precautions. If the present immigration law is not sufficient guarantee against them, a special law will be necessary. An immigration law of the character such as has been petitioned for by the public, and particularly by the working men, is now pending before the house of representatives, having passed the senate. It will doubtless be passed by the house the coming session. Its purpose is to restrict ignorant and vicious immigration, or rather to prohibit it. Even that bill, desirable as it is, may not meet an emergency of the sort the European movement may create. As a rule, the anarchists of Italy, France and other countries, do not belong to the most ignorant classes. They are sharp, shrewd, treacherous, secretive, and withal of a most dangerous nature. Their ways of evading government authorities are notorious.

In view of the movement which, it is said, will be inaugurated by the governments of Europe, it is best that the United States authorities take action in time, and that Congress should enact a special law, which would be as effective in keeping out a threatened pest of this nature as our quarantine laws are in preventing the importation of contagious diseases.

Work of the River Convention.
The set of resolutions adopted yesterday by the Ohio Valley Improvement Association embody recommendations and suggestions in connection with the movement for the improvement of the great waterway and its tributaries which, when carried out, mean incalculable advantages to the entire valley and an enormous increase in the commercial and industrial interests of the richest region on this continent. In many ways. They are direct to the point and their logic will appeal to Congress. It was a wise suggestion which came from Captain Dovener, and was immediately acted upon, that a committee from each state be appointed to push legislation before Congress and advance the interests of the association.

The resolutions are of direct local interest to Wheeling and the surrounding communities, and there is every reason to believe they will successfully appeal to Congress. Two are of immediate importance. First, the one expressing the sense of the convention that three dams should be at once constructed between Wheeling and Cincinnati, as the ones which will most promptly and directly affect the business interests of the valley, the proposed movable dam just below Wheeling being one of them. Another resolution, which will meet the approval of this part of the valley, is the one protesting against the encroachments upon the channel way of the Ohio river.

A great deal of the work and purpose of the association is embodied in the resolutions, and the two day's sessions will in all probability bear good fruit.

Shafter and Miles.
In General Shafter's official report of the Santiago campaign, published yesterday, he puts an effective stop to the vilifying sensational journals that have been trying to make it appear that there was personal jealousy between General Miles and himself, and that there was a dispute as to who was the superior commander at Santiago at the close of the campaign preceding the surrender of the city. These journals have been freely predicting an open rupture between the two generals over this one point.

General Shafter's report shows that, in communicating with the Spanish commander in regard to the proposition for surrender, he informed the latter of the presence of "Major General Miles, the commanding general of the American army." This was an acknowledgment of General Miles as his superior in command, and the latter officer was present and aided in the completion of the terms. So far as this feature of the recent sensational publications is concerned, it seems to be eliminated from the controversy engaged in by the yellow sheets. Perhaps other sensations of this nature will likewise fall flat.

General Otis officially confirms the news that the Philippine insurgents under Aguinaldo has evacuated the vicinity of Manila according to the demand made by him and that good feeling prevails. His assurance that no difficulty is expected materially clears the atmosphere and will be welcome news to this country. The outcome so far is a tribute in itself to the splendid diplomacy and military management of the American commanders. Aside from possible difficulties that may arise in the peace commission over the details, but which are not likely to result in an unsatisfactory

arrangement, the settlement of the Philippine question may not be so embarrassing as some people apprehended it would be.

Dr. I. C. White's statement to the state geological board that by the end of the year all the monuments and tablets marking the true meridians in all the counties will be located, completing the work of providing this necessity for the prevention of conflicting surveys and for the establishing of accurate measurements, also gave good news to the public in general. The state will appreciate Dr. White's good offices in which he saved it large expense by enlisting the aid of the United States government survey, so that the work will be accomplished at an astonishingly small cost.

Democratic candidates for Congress in this state are rehearsing the Bryanite speeches of two years ago. The "cross of gold," the "double standard," "sixteen to one," and all the old cries are the sounds that are falling upon deaf ears. Thinking citizens of all parties are not prepared nor do they care to stand the agony of the old decayed calamity wall this year. Conditions are not favorable for it, and doubtless even Bryan is congratulating himself that military duties will relieve him from indulging in his favorite platitudes at a time so inauspicious for the cause.

The terrible storm which visited the Danish West Indies, causing such a fearful loss of life, and rendering so many thousands homeless, was the greatest ravage of the elements that has occurred in the tropics for years. The enormous destruction of property is evidence of the power of the hurricane, and the ruin and desolation which is in the wake of the storm is a demonstration of the fury of the winds to which the Barbadoes are subjected.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Enormous Work Under the New Tax Law—How the Commissioner was Handicapped.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Mr. N. B. Scott, commissioner of internal revenue, is back from the first vacation he has had for months, but it was a very brief one. The only thing, to a West Virginian Republican, that Grover Cleveland did was the appointing of an internal revenue. Since that time the office is looked on as belonging to West Virginia, and for that Republicans, as well as Democrats, are thankful. Mr. Miller and Mr. Mason both made excellent commissioners of internal revenue, but neither of them had the lead placed on their shoulders that Mr. Scott has had to carry. To his associates it has been a wonder that he has not broken down. Very slight increase was made in the Washington office force.

Every Sunday since the war measure went into effect Mr. Scott has labored at his desk. On the Fourth of July he was at his office early, and remained late. The assistant commissioner of internal revenue, Mr. Wilson, broke down, and was gone for two months. Two of the bureau chiefs of twenty years' standing could not keep up the pace, and had to go to their homes. So all the work of the bureau fell on Mr. Scott. That it was work can be seen from the fact that in fifty-six days the receipts of the office amounted to fifty-three millions of dollars. It was in preparing for these returns that the work of the bureau lay. In the stamp vaults women would faint, and would have to be carried to the hallways. Clerks worked night and day, one man working days of twenty-three hours each for the greater part of a week. Mr. Scott was forced to make 1,000 rulings on the new law in sixty days, in addition to making as many modifications. At one time he was over 6,000 letters behind in his mail, and he signs on an average 500 letters a day.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Only a fool admits that he has wisdom.

An eccentric man is one who is off his eccentricity.

The future is what we hoped the past might be, but isn't.

It's a poor bill poster that doesn't keep an actor well posted.

The youth who has to scratch for his living never sows many wild oats.

Physicians do not communicate with the dead when they wire a skeleton.

A man's club membership is sometimes a club in the hands of his wife.

The little green apple is frequently compelled to occupy cramped quarters.

It's easier to get people to take your advice than it is to get them to use it.

Most of the happiness in the world is due to the fact that ignorance is bliss.

The trouble with too many children is that the education of their parents has been sadly neglected.

When a man once thoroughly understands the ins and outs of a wheat corner he invariably stays out.

About the time a man begins to have good common sense old age makes him childish, and he can't use it.

It's hard enough under any circumstances for a bachelor to hold a baby, but it's simply torture when the baby's mother is the girl who jilted him two years ago.—Chicago Daily News.

A Sad Home-Coming.

Day after day regiments are arriving in New York City or at Montauk Point, returning from the war or from the camps in the south, and from either of these two points regiments are departing day by day, returning to their homes. As a result the people of New York City are witnessing such sights as are illustrated in the accompanying cut from Harper's Weekly of this week, as they go to and from their business offices.

Three months ago we watched the regiments march on their way to southern camps with their full complement of officers and soldiers. If they returned now with their files decorated by the absence of those who had been killed or wounded in battle, it would still be a sad sight, but when a regiment returns with half of its command, and when those who do return, or most of them, are unable to walk three or four miles through the city streets, and have to be carried in large barres because they are ill with fever, the sight excites the pity of the people of the United States. The same sights may be seen on the transports arriving day by day.

Improvements in Flying Machines.

Inventors are plenty who can make a machine that will rise and float in air, but the one improvement which none has succeeded in making is an apparatus that will guide the machine through the many treacherous currents of air. In this respect humanity is fortunate in having Hottel's Stomach Bitters, which acts as a safe guide by curing treacherous stomach, liver and blood diseases, giving a good appetite, strong constitution and nerves like steel.

B. & O. Sunday Excursions on Fourth Divi.

Commencing Sunday, May 23, and every Sunday thereafter, until September 25, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio will sell excursion tickets to and from all stations between Wheeling and Annapolis, good returning date of sale, at one fare for the round trip, with ten cents added.

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PASSING PLEASANTIES.

"A thing of beauty," said the Corn-fed Philosopher, "is a joy until the fashion changes."—Indianapolis Journal.

Professor—What happens to gold when it's exposed to the air? Student (after long reflection)—It's stolen.—Tit-Bits.

Their Great Need—Friend—This war must have furnished the poets with inspiration. The Poet—Yes, I wish it would furnish them with customers.—Puck.

Algy—Have you ordered your spring suit yet? Reggy—I'm afraid I'll have to be satisfied with the suit the tailor brought against me for the clothes I got last winter.—Truth.

Wife—John, is it true that you have invited our cook's soldier lover to my birthday dinner? John—Certainly. I did not want him to get the best morsels of every dish.—Fliegende Blaetter.

A Mitigating Thought—"You must have been awfully homesick, John." "I was. If it hadn't been for thinking of the lawn-mower I don't believe I could have stood it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"When Europe finally decides to disarm," he said, thoughtfully. "Well?" they said, inquiringly, as he paused. "Spain will have the satisfaction of knowing that as far as she is concerned part of the work is already done."—Chicago Evening Post.

"Do you know all about the Bible, papa?" asked the little son of a citizen who prides himself on his Scriptural knowledge. "Oh, I guess I could answer anything you might ask, Johnny." "Was the impudent reply." "Was Job's turkey a gobbler or a hen?"—Detroit Free Press.

Travelled Barber—Took my holiday a week ago, sir; three days on the Continent, sir; Antwerp, sir, etc. Customer—Ah, then you saw the Hotel de Ville and all the sights? Travelled Barber—Hotel de Ville? Ah! ah! Well, we thought it was a hotel, but it isn't; and when we called for drinks the old lady said we couldn't have any.—Fun.

The Penalty of Ambition.

He went away to the war and fought, and people praised him then; He'd earned a place, we fondly thought, Among the bravest men.

We read reports of how he led His boys into the fray— Of how, when less alive than dead, They carried him away.

But since he's got back home they've gone And put him up to run For Congress in this district on The record that he won.

As he is change has come about! We thought him brave and true, Yet now his honesty is in doubt, His valor's questioned, too.

They say he hardly heard a shot, Nor made a Spaniard run; They say the battles that he fought By other men were won.

The shoulder straps he brought away Were never earned, they claim, And he, so praised before, to-day Has got a wretched name.

—Cleveland Leader.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1898.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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They are issued in 16 weekly parts of 16 pages each, and are sold at the nominal price of 10 cents each and one coupon cut from the Intelligencer. They can be purchased at the Intelligencer office on and after Monday, August 1, or will be sent by mail, add 2 cents each for postage. Nos. 1 to 11 now ready.

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Night prices—15, 25 and 50. Matinee prices—10, 25 and 50.

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